Panis-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and eque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ton wish to have rejected articles return they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

What Next?

The meeting of the Republican organization of New York on Thursday practically settled the fact that the first act of the Mugwump conspiracy to defeat the Republican party in New York, by compelling it to approve the non-partisan nomination of SETH Low, has falled. The flag of the country's hope for social peace and prosperity will be seen in the contest to elect New York's next Mayor.

What of the next step in this fatuous and shameful movement? Having failed to suppress the Republican ticket, will the Low canvass succeed in beating it at the polls, and give the control of this city to Tammany Hall?

Don't stop to answer the question. Take off your coat and fight to prevent the victory of 1896 from being turned into defeat,

Our Foothold in Samos.

The Berlin newspaper which says that President McKINLEY believes his predecessor left the administration of Samoa too much in the hands of Germany and England is probably correct in its assertion. Indeed, that predecessor openly urged Congress to take steps for withdrawing altogether from the share of the administration which belongs to us under the Berlin treaty, and from the treaty itself.

There is no doubt that the Berlin agree ment, which in some respects was experimental, can be improved, and perhaps there is ground for the report that the President desires our Consul-General at Apia to suggest improvements. But it will be observed that the purpose attributed to the President is "to restore fully American influence." This is quite a different aim from Mr. CLEVELAND's, which was to throw up the obligations which we had assumed jointly with England and Germany, and leave the natives, who have always counted on our friendship, to the tender mercies of these two powers ...

We should be glad to learn that an American warship had been ordered to visit Apia. There seems to be no special disturbance there now, but as our flag has not been seen on a war vessel there for years, a call from such a vessel might assure the Samoans that we have not forgotten them. Apla is not a long run from Honolulu, and while Hawaii, of course, absorbs our chief attention in the Pacific, we may well have a little regard for the group in the South Seas.

Bryanism Must Fight.

The Republican party will go into the campaign next month with a ticket of its own, squarely representative of its principles. That is, it will go in to fight openly against Bryanism from beginning to finish. How will it be with Bryanism? Will it dare to come out into the open to join issue with its old enemy, or, because it was beaten

last year, will it now sneak away to avoid a renewal of the fight? Bryanism cannot avoid assault upon it all along its lines, however loath it may be to

fensively it will have to fight for its life. The cowardly spirit displayed by the Dem ceratic State Committee last Wednesday, under Tammany inspiration, indicates that it will have little stomach for the battle. The preliminary manceuvres of Tammany have all been undertaken with a view to escaping from that dire necessity. It is laying down lines for a retreat rather than army, compelled to face to the rear, while its enemies gather defiantly in the front, betrays indications of revolt and disorganization. It knows that it must either turn about and advance against the enemy and take the risk of a square battle or fly in disorder before the advancing enemy.

The Tammany strategy is too obvious to be effective. It is too short a time for the spirit aroused by the fierce conflict of last November to have been quenched or even cooled in the breasts of either victors or vanquished. The issue over which it was fought is as vital now as it was then, Its force and passion have been lessened in no wise. Throughout the Union the Democratic party is even more aggressively on the side of the Chicago platform than it was a year ago. From Maine to Texas and from Florida to California there is no break in the solidity of its lines. Instead of the defeat of last November impairing its confidence, it has rather stimulated it to de flance. Instead of desertions from its ranks awakening its alarm for the future, they have rather kindled its resolution. When the Mugwumps revolted against BLAINE a short-lived animal, but it is a wellthey thought they had compelled the surrender of the Republican party to them, resolute. The Democratic deserters of last year have aroused a more vengeful feeling among the remaining faithful because they assume to be strict Democrats, alone entitled to the name, and have used all artful political strategy and the power of money and social influence to capture from the Bryanite holders the control of the Democratic party. "Only take down your Bryanite flag and hide it away temporarily as a measure of political exyour company, but otherwise we are unwilling to be caught in an association so disreputable." It is a good deal as it is with the Low crowd and the Republican party: they are powerless without the Republicans, but they want to avoid all appearance of "contamination" by open association with them.

Much as we detest Bryanism, and dangerous as it is in all its phases, we cannot refuse respect to the Bryanites who dare to come out in the open field to fight for their cause. They deserve the respect due to courage. They are not sneaks. They are ing aid and comfort to an enterprise with which they are ashamed to be associated by public opinion and which they profess to abhor. They have the honcaty to avow to fight for it under its deliant banner.

And fight they must here in New York

regard to the susceptibilities of even the most squeamish of the goldbugs who are empting it with the promise of their votes, provided only that it lowers that flag unil the campaign is over. The accusation was made in the last campaign that Bryanites were McKinley buttons because of fear that they would suffer in pocket by proclaiming their true allegiance; but that trick of concealment and false pretence will not serve in the case of a great organization like Tammany. The bargain to hide away Bryanism has been made, but its terms cannot be fulfilled. The Bryan army cannot retreat from the fight which will be forced on it all the more flercely because it seeks to run away from it.

Not a Republican; Not a Democrat Not an American

The famous phrase "I am a Democrat," uttered by the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL, has been altered to suit the purposes of Mr. SETH LOW into "I am a Republican."

While Mr. HILL was indeed a Democrat Mr. Low is not in truth a Republican, for a much deeper reason than his retirement from that party and his acceptance of a nomination conceived in hostility to it.

In this country Republicans and Demo crats are one in their fundamental idea of popular and partisan government. All genuine Americans are democrats. The passion with which they drove out the king soon blossomed into the spirit of popular rule by parties, to remain the genius of the country throughout its growth into one of the most powerful and extensive on the globe, and to remain such forever. The system of partisan issues, party leaders, and party responsibility goes from the bottom to the top of American politics, keeping the United States homogeneous and united by one supreme national sentiment. It gives the country the repose of confidence in the indestructibility of its political institutions. In both the Democratic and Republican parties the popular will is ascertained by the same ma-

chinery and executed in the same spirit.

With this common method Mr. Low has no connection at all and no sympathy. He is not a democrat and not a republican. The Citizens' Union, which nominated him, required its members to hand over to a committee of men, named arbitrarily, the powers of choosing delegates to nominating conventions which they would have kept as members of the Democratic or Republican organization. Later, this committee decided that their candidate should be nominated by a small committee of twenty, to be appointed by their Chairman; so, at last, Mr. R. FULTON CUTTING became the unprecedented boss of the Citizens' Union's politics and the maker of Mr. Low. To give a little color of popularity to the nomination after it had been made, a lot of people were persuaded to sign a petition containing Mr. Low's name only, and this, it is needless to say, was obtained under the false pretense that Mr. Low insisted on being a "unifying force." Mr. Low was left to make his own platform, and what was the result? This is it:

"I must be free to serve New York ac cording to my best judgment."

That is, brushing aside his meaningless plausibility, Mr. Low will be Mayor as he pleases, without loyalty or responsibility to any popular idea, or sentiment, or sys tem, veiling the offensive character of his despotism with protestations of superior virtue. In exalting himself he slanders by implication the entire American system He is no more a Republican or no better an American than was the late Ahkoond of Swat. His political pretensions should be stamped on as detestable and intolerable in any apot in this Republic.

The Duration of Human Life.

It will be remembered that Sir GEORG Cornewall Lewis persistently expressed meet the onset. Either aggressively or de- the belief that no man or woman had ever lived to be a century old. By an odd coincidence, opinions distinctly at variance with his are published in the September number of the Nineteenth Century by one whose early education was guided by him; we refer to Lady GLENESK. Apparently she has not had access to the Russian statistics, which youch for the existence, at the present time, of several persons who for a forward movement, and the Bryanite | have exceeded a century, not only by thirty or forty, but even by fifty years. She, herself, however, brings forward some remarkable examples of longevity, upon which, and upon the analogies supplied by the lower animals, she bases the conclusion that the human being was intended for greater length of life than is usually attained in our artificial existence, and that, under favorable circumstances, he ought to be able to live about one hundred and twenty-five years.

It may be stated broadly that an animal lives from eight times to five times as long as it grows. This is a well-attested scientifle fact. Of fish the carp are especially long-lived. To some members of the reptile tribe also a remarkable longevity is attributed. Among birds, the parrot, the raven, the swan, and the eagle are credited with great length of life. In the mammalia, since we have no accurate means of ascertaining a whale's age, it may be said that the elephant is the most long-lived. It grows for twenty-five or thirty years, and is said to live to one hundred and fifty, and even longer. The horse is, comparatively, known fact that, when he does little work and passes the greater part of his days but the party became the more united and in pasture, he may compass about forty years of life. Now, man in a natural state, that is to say, where the ripening period is not artificially hastened, requires at least twenty-five years for the organs of the body-not counting the brain, which develops later-to obtain complete growth and full maturity. If we apply to him the ratio between the duration of growth and the duration of existence, which is exhibited by other mammals, he should reach an age of at least one hundred and twenty-five pediency," they say, "and we will train in years, and, in England as well as in Russia, he has been known to go beyond this, like, for instance, Old PARR, who, said to have been born in 1483, died in 1635.

Striking, also, are the facts in the case of MARIE DURAND, which Lady GLENESE took pains to verify by corresponding the Mayor of her native town in the Department of Isère, and by commissioning a friend to visit the old peasant herself. Extracts from the parish registers show that MARIE DURAND was born in 1760 and was married to her first husband in 1784. Two sons by her first marriage were killed at the battle of Friednot insidiously and hypocritically render- land and in Spain. She was living in 1885, being then one hundred and twentyfive years old. Among modern English examples of longevity may be mentioned Lady SMITH, who lived to be one hundred the false political faith that is in them and | and six; Miss Elizabeth Gray (an aunt of Gen. CUNNINGHAM ROBERTS), who died in 1858, within twenty-two days of her

1885 attained her one bundred and third birthday, and WILLIAM MANN of Kirkfield, near Haddo, who died at the age of one hundred and seven. It is scarcely worth while to cite such well-known instances as those of M. CHEVREUL, who lived to be one hundred and two, and Sir Moses MONTEPIORE, who in 1885 died in his one hundred and first year. The comparatively frequent appearance of feminine names in the records of longevity is due to the fact that while up to the age of twenty-five the man is undoubtedly younger and less developed than the woman, yet in the next twenty or thirty years the man ages much more rapidly, so that the woman, if she can escape the perils of childbirth, has the better chance of attaining extreme length of life.

It seems, then, that arguing from the analogies furnished by other animals and relying on well-attested cases of extreme longevity in human beings, the writer in the Nineteenth Century is justified in refecting the axiom attributed to the Psalmist that the "days of man are threescore years and ten." It is strange, indeed, as Lady GLENESK says, that so many people overlook a very different averment on the subject, made on higher Scriptural authority. We refer to the memorable declaration in Genesis, vi., 3, that "Yet his days shall be an hundred and twenty years." Also we read in Deuteronomy, xxxiv., 7: " And Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died; his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated.

The Spinach Splash Averted.

It is gratifying to chronicle the fact that no sooner was the attention of Major Mc-KINLEY'S Administration called to the true significance of the proposal to restore the sickly green two-cent postage stamp, than

the project was abandoned. A technical pretext was readily found for this graceful and judicious surrender to public opinion. From higher authority the word came down that the sickly green idea must be dropped; and GREEN ARSENIC Howard, if he really is still the head devil in these intrigues, slunk back discomfited to his verdigris haunts.

This is a great victory for sound æsthet ics. Citizens will not be compelled to risk an attack of nausea every time they mail or receive an envelope carrying the unit of domestic letter postage. The sickly green cloud that overhung the entire country has suddenly disappeared, and the rosy glow of hope and cheerfulness bathes the turrets of every Post Office in the land.

There will be no difficulty in persuading the Congress to appropriate the one-third of one-thousandth of one cent which is the price of immunity from the sickly green postage stamp.

And in the distant realms of glory and of bliss the majestic shade of GEORGE WASHINGTON silently thanks WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Marked Men.

The subjoined communication seems to possess contemporaneous human interest "To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: An incident in a Broadway cable car yesterday morning has a moral in it. The car was nearly filled with the usually respectable set of passengers going downtown to bustess. At Twenty-third street, a portly and wellfressed person of middle age got on board and found seat. By his appearance he might have been either a Wall street or a Worth street magnate. He attracted my attention because before unfolding his newspaper he cast around the car a swift and som vas anybody there who knew him or who was watching him. Then he opened a copy of the ——, but my purpose is not to advertise either Mr. Pulitzer or Mr. HEARST. It is enough to say that from the other end of the car you might have read the shouting headlines and studied the vulgar pictures in the sheet which the niddle-aged person of prosperous appearance held. Presently he became absorbed in its contents

gentleman sitting opposite, who was riding with a friend, nudged his friend, and both gazed at the reader of the piebald newspaper and smiled. Three other men, also nearly opposite the unconscious reader, regarded him steadily with looks contempt. A lady next to the middle-aged person turned away and held her head rigidly averted at a very obtuse angle. People further down the car began to look up from their SCHS, Timeses, Tribunes, or Hernids. It was a good illustration of the mysterious influence which makes eye follow eye, for in less than three minutes everybody in that car except gentleman as intently as he was devouring his one cent's worth of fakes and flith

"A boy tittered and the middle-aged person looked up. He understood the situation immediately, for I ever saw a quicker or deeper flush of self-conscious ess and shame. He turned at once to one of the advertising pages of his precious possession, ran his bought the thing only for an occasional and special purpose, and, having performed this pathetic little eat behind him, and pretended to become interested in the panorama of Broadway

the disgusted lady, and the respectable looking patron of Mr. Hearst or Mr. Pulitzen-I shall never tell you which of the two he patronized-couldn't stand it any longer. He signalled the conductor and boiter from the car with as much haste as if he had just passed Klondtke and had forgotten to get off. When I last saw him he was standing on the street corner waiting for the next car.

"This is a small incident, I know, but it seems to me to be significant. Has it come to pass that in this free country a citizen cannot hold in his hands the newspaper he prefers to read without risking the annoyance of as much public attention as if he were a curiosity or a notorious person?
"New York, Sept. 16." R. N. F.

We should say that, theoretically, a man has the same right to read in public the journal which suits his tastes as he has to wear the style of hat which he may think befits his personal dignity. Nevertheless, just as there is in public opinion some tyranny in regard to hats, so there is a sort of moral and social compulsion, apart from all question of legal rights, concerning the newspapers which he may display in the presence of others, if he desires to secure or retain the respect and esteem of the people around him.

The reason for this is obvious. The newspaper displayed in public is a part of the apparel of the man who holds it; and even more than the style of his hat or the quality of his linen is it an index which affords to chance neighbors and observers a key to his character, intelligence, tastes and habits. Justly or unjustly, the citizen who publicly announces his preference for the sort of literature dispensed by PULITZER and his younger imitators, will be judged, at least by strangers, to be Pulitzerean himself, and he will suffer accordingly in the estimation of all those in whose pres

ence he displays that badge. One cent is not all that a purchaser pays for the privilege of reading in public the New York World and similar publications. He becomes a marked man. He is judged by the company he keeps. The greater the contrast between his general appearance and his self-declared taste in the selection of a newspaper to read, the more attention he is likely to attract to himself when detected and observed in public holding in his hands and under his eyes the smudgy instrument and evidence of his own degradation.

A person may care nothing for all that, mext month. Tammany must show its true one hundred and eighth birthday; Miss and may brave the verdict of these around

colors. It cannot hide them away out of JOANNA HASTINGS of Malvern, who in him for the sake of the intellectual satisfaction he derives from communings with a PULITZER or a pupil of PULITZER; that is his own business. In public he is a marked man, all the same.

These general principles account sufficiently for the incident which our correspondent relates in the foregoing letter. Without knowing more of the case than what he tells us, we are inclined to believe that the middle-aged man in the Broadway car was not a hardened purchaser, and, moreover, that he will never become such.

Turkey and Greece.

The conclusion of peace between Turkey and Greece comes none too soon for both countries. For Greece the future never looked darker. Her national independence has passed away with the control of her finances, which are now in foreign and unfriendly hands. She still remains a geographical entity, and the chief of the political state is called a King, but to all Intents and purposes Greece has no more title to the appellation of an independent State than one of the mediatized native States of India or Egypt or Zanzibar. It is bootless now to discuss where the responsibility for this disaster really lies. What is clear through the mist surrounding the tragedy of the fall of Greek liberty, is the success of the occult conspiracy against the freedom and independence of nationalities, working by financial methods.

The peace just concluded could as easily have been made three months ago, and the fields of Thessaly that will now lie untilled for another six months might already be showing the promise of an early harvest next year, while the thousand of sturdy Turkish peasants that are perishing of disease in the camps of northern Greece and elsewhere might have been restored to their Anatolian homes, where they would have been contributing to instead of aiding in the depletion of their own resources. The rectification of frontier, for which the Sultan stood out with his usual stubbornness, will under the circumstances be of as little gain to Turkey, as it will be a loss to Greece. The same finger that traced the frontier of 1881 can be without difficulty discerned in the new line of 1897. The solicitude displayed by Austria for the few thousand Roumanianspeaking shepherds in northern Thessaly and Epirus scattered among the Greek inhabitants of those countries has been again manifested in the retrocession of two Koutzo-Vlach villages, as we are told, north of the Salamyria River to Turkey. The result is practically to make the course of the Salamyria below Larissa the northern boundary of Greece, or, in other words, to leave Greece without a military frontier on that side, and open to the descent of an army which next time will not be Turkish. As for Sultan ABDUL HAMID IL. he has

yet to reap the harvest which his blind subervience to foreign influence has prepared. The sudden loyalty of Bulgaria will be no compensation to him for the loss of strength he has inflicted on Greece, and for the wasto of his own resources in doing it, and his hurry to bring about the conclusion of peace seems to denote his tardy perception of the fact. Other dangers threaten him, too. The financial condition of the Ottoman Empire is going steadily from bad to worse, and the grip of the financiers, German and others, on every available resource of Turkey is becoming tighter every day. At the rate at which things are progressing, the time when the Sultan will be entered in the same category as the Egyptian Khedive and the Greek King, is not far off, and, on the whole, it would appear to be the best thing that could happen

for the people of Turkey, whether Christians or Mussulmans. At the present moment the economic condition of the latter is nearly as bad as that of the former, with the added evil that they may be called on at any moment to shed their blood in defence of an unworthy ruler.

The Bottom of It.

The depth of sincerity and understanding beneath the Citizens' Union Low movement was indicated by a resolution adopted by the little conglomeration of Mugwumps known as the Brooklyn Young Republican Club at their meeting on Thursday night:

"Resolved, That SETH Low is the choice of this club for Mayor of Greater New York, recognizing in him the best exponent of the principle of this club that national and State politics have no proper place to

This inspired resolve was taken two days after Mr. Low, in accepting the Citizens' Union "non-partisan," "municipal issues only "nomination, had declared himself to be a Republican, and had built a platform for himself almost wholly of State issues. The Low movement seems to be founded

mainly on buncombe and childishness.

The little gang of Republican conspirators who went into the Low movement in the hope of breaking up the Republican organization have had no more success than they had in their similar conspiracy of last year "to get even with PLATT" by turning over the State to the Democrats. In both instances they chose a time of too serious politics for their spiteful games. Their popguns do not avail against heavy artillery.

The great "national silver campmeeting" at Springfield, O., had been advertised pertinaclously. It was to be an immense reunion of the Bryanites. Tremendous crowds were looked for. Some of the Springfield Democrats were a little afraid that there would not be provisions enough to feed the multitude. Wednesday was the first day of the meeting. Seven hundred persons were present. "The leaders charged the railroads with trying to keep people away." It is curious that railroads should be anxious not to carry passengers, but corporations are queer as well as malicious. It is strange that people did not come on foot. Who would not cheerfully walk 375 miles to hear Gen. ADONIRAM JUDSON WARNER and the Hon. ALLEN W. THURMAN thunder against gorernment by injunction! Mr. THURMAN told the seven hundred that "the time will soon come when it will be necessary to ameliorate the sufferings of the people by unpeaceable The emotions of the seven hundred at this moderate language of this singularly sage orator have not been described.

The Tammany theory is that a union with the gold Democrats assures it against a Bryanite revolt of any importance, because the money of the gold Democrats will enable it to buy off the Bryanite insurrection. It will be interesting to see how the theory works in the campaign.

A word of affectionate remonstrance must be addressed to Col. SELLERS of Michigan, founder and sole proprietor of the American party. It appears from a Dallas despatch to the St. Louis Globe Democrat, that he "has been carrying on correspondence with several Texans who are dissatisfied with the old parties." As these Texan correspondents are Populists at present, it was unnecessary to say that they are dissatisfied. Col. SELLERS will make a mistake if he allows them to carry out their purpose of joining him and holding a State convention. He has a compact, harmonious, well-disciplined party, consisting

of himself. He is its absolute master. He has given it as large and varied a collection of principles as any party can desire. If he ad mits new members, they will outvote him and destroy his monopoly. As a one-man party the American party is not without charm. If Col. SELLERS lets those dissatisfied Texans in, his party will be only a one-horse party.

A story has been started that the Hon. ALTON B. PARKER, the head of the New York Democratic State ticket, standing upon the velyet which conceals the Chicago platform, slyly voted for BRYAN a year ago while posing as stalwart defender of honest money. This would make Mr. PARKER a pair with Mr. Low, who is said to have voted for BLAINE after giving his friends to understand that he was a Mugwump like themselves.

Votes put in secretly in this way as political capital for the future are not likely to turn out very profitable investments.

Mr. HERBERT W. WOLCOTT, a Repub lican candidate for State Senator in Cleveland, seems to have some able notions about property, notions that are more common among Democrats than Republicans. In a speech before a Republican club "he spoke favorably of an inheritance tax, a single tax, or any other kind of a tax that will limit corporations and bring about a more equal distribution of property. A man's posses sions ought to depend upon his and moral worth, and not upon his birth. Talk about single taxes, double taxes, inheritance taxes, and corporation taxes is considera bly more common than air, but Mr. Wolcott's proposition to make the right to hold property ependent upon mental and moral qualifications is interesting. If he is elected to the Chio Senate, he ought to introduce a bill providing for the appointment of a State Commission for the Mental and Moral Examination of Property Holders and all other citizens. The property of all property holders who fall to pass a satisfactory examination to escheat to the State, and by it to be conveyed to non-property holders with a mental and moral average of more than pinety-five per cent. As the old Latin saw of DIONYSIUS CATO, or somebody else says, in Sir LEWIS MORRIS'S version:

Gales and Justician give a bank account,

mount." Mr. Wolcorr's plan may give not only the poor scholar but the poor unlettered man of moral worth a chance. Still, it must be remem bered that the abominable | Intocrats are pretty clever fellows. They might buy the examination papers or even pass on their merita.

The Low boom seems to be magnificently strong in some parts of Cambridge, Mass.; Poston, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; Waterbury, Conn., and Moodus, Conn. The students and faculty of the Pantococcygian University at Devil's Lake have passed resolutions indorsing the can-didacy of Mr. Low. The Hon. PRYNNE COXE of Good Government Club C " is confident that the boom will strike New York before many

Our heart bleeds for THE SUN. A sinister effort is being made in Washington to reinstate the "sickly green" postage stamp. We do not see but THE SUN will be compelled to let up a little on SETE LOW.—Springfield Republican.

Don't you know that the project of reviving the sickly green two-cent postage stamp is dead already! No sooner did it show itself than the heel of honest indignation came down upon it ker-plump, and its promoters quickly found a reason for abandoning it altogether. There will be no sickly green two-cent stamp; and THE SUN can proceed to trample out other and larger nuisances of the same sickly green hue.

The Democratic State Committee forgot to mention the party emblem which it wishes placed on the official ballot, and it may be necessary to call another meeting of the committee. The five-pointed star will not do for a party which doesn't point anywhere. The ostrich is the only possible Democratic emblem

At Albany yesterday the Union Association of Heirs of Harlem, Anneke Jans Bogardus, Edward, and Webber estates was incorporated. Its object is "to collect cyldence in establishing the rights of heirs to certain estated in America and in Europe, especially those indi-cated in its corporate name." When all the ownerless estates in the United States and England have been recovered, by means of associations and otherwise, some steps should be taken by the heirs of ADAM to assert their right to the very extensive property from which he was ousted.

That the intelligence of some of the readers of the Evening Post is not even equal to that of the writers of the Evening Post is shown by the inquiry of a member of the former un-Low's name should be pronounced, whether as in know or as in now." But the idol can be adored as ecstatically even if the worshipper mispronounces its name.

Signor D'ANNUNZIO, a literary light of Italy. A literary light weight of Italy.

PARTISANSHIP AND THE CHARTER. The Distinct Recognition of Partisan Politics by the Commissioners.

From the Commercial Advertises

The Greater New York Charter Commission, in its report to the Legislature last winter, urged earnestly the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for "minority or proportionate representation i municipal elections." It had in view, as it explicitly stated, the composition of the proposed Municipal Assembly, and in the course of its argument on this point it used the following language:

Such representation is equally desirable, whether the basis of division in municipal elections be politthe basis of division in municipal elections be political or non-political. So far, both in the history of Great Britain and of this country, the complete exclusion of politics from municipal elections has been found impossible. Many hope that in the future it may not be so. But if such expectations be realized, some basis of division on local issues with still cuist.

It is impossible to mistake the meaning of this paragraph. The Charter Commissioners here state distinctly that the exclusion of partisan politics from municipal elections is out of the question for the present, and their object is not to attempt to ignore partisan politics, but to utilize it to what they deem the best advantage by giving all sides representation That partisan politics is intended is apparent from the use of the term "non-political" in contrast with "political" and by the reference to "local" issues. The Commissioners go further. They assert special-cally that minority or proportionate representation, based upon partisan politics, is "desirgble," and the only reason why such a provision was not embedded in the charter is that it would have been of "uncertain constitutionality." Again, speaking of their decision against electing "some members of the Municipal Assembly at large, and for a gradual retirement of the members of one or both houses," the Commissioners say:

But in Greater New York, where the political division of the citizens is so uncaided, elections wholly at large for the Municipal Assembly would be likely to mean in most years, the absolute extinction of the minority. Partial elections at large in ordinary years could only tent to decrease the minority's just and proportionate weight. * * The Commission has, therefore, arranged in both house of the Municipal A sembly for a system of representation by districts that will always accure a certain representation for the minority.

What is meant by elections in Greater New York being "so one-sided?" Clearly the Commissioners had in mind the Democratic vote when that party is united. What is meant by the "minority" Clearly, again, the Republican vote, for, with the Democratic party united, there is practicelly no other minority. Here, once more, is a recognition of partisan politice, but a frank desired on that issue, but a frank desired in the property of frank declaration that a system has been deliberately arranged by which the minority party shall "al-ways" secure a certain representation in both houses of the Municipal Assembly. This arrangement, in view of the Commissioners' previous state-ment that the "complete exclusion of politics from municipal elections has been found impossible," con-stituted nothing less than a direct invitation to the Republican party to make party nominations for members of the Municipal Assembly

One of the signers of the report in question was Seth Low, and if the President of Columbia University has repudiated, recalled, or revised any of the opinions and conclusions we have quoted, the matter

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE. Man in Belivia Tells What It Needs to In-

vigorate ft. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thave read with much interest comments in THE SUN on an article by Thomas A. Eddy of New York, upon the commercial intercourse between the United States and the South American republies. Mr. Eddy advances some common sense views as to American enterprise in the South American countries, especially regarding the need of an American international bank.

Within the last year or so several individuals have come to Potosi with the avowed purpose of studying the resources of Bolivia and informing themselves as to what trade could be expected between this country and the United States. But, as a rule, such investigations have been of the most superficial and hasty nature. A visit of a day or a week is entirely inadequate. As an American for many years esident here. I am in a position to assert that information of real value can be obtained only by making the personal acquaintance of the leading business men, and by visiting the various business centres. American merchants who are discussing commercial competition with England and Germany in the interior of South America seem not to comprehend that if the y want a share of this trade they must secure i by the adoption of means similar to those which have already brought it under the control of Europeans. Americans may talk as they

Europeans. Americans may talk as they please, but there is a much more effective method in the commercial enterprise back of goods "made in Germany."

Now, what are the methods necessary?

The first is the estanlishment of cheap freight rates from the principal ports of the United States to the South American ports. Cotton goods from New York to Bolivia have been shipped via Liverpool or Hamburg, and thence to our ports of entry, more cheaply than they could be shipped directly by way of Panama. Of late this has been remedied in a measure by an American line of steamers, but the freight rates charged by this line I have not been able to ascertain, nor are they published in any newspaper in circulation here. The rate per ton from San Francisco to any point south of Panamais from \$30 American gold up, according to distance. From Liverpool to Antofagnasta ione of the principal ports of entry for Boliviat, on the other hand, the charge is only 30 shillings per ton.

To open trade with the United States it is in-

the other hand, the charge is only 30 shillings per ton.

To open trade with the United States it is indispensable to establish a line of American steamers from Panama down the west coast of South America, to meet the other lines that come around through the Straits of Magellan, and to bring goods from New York or San Francisco at the same rates charged from Liverpool or Hamburg. It is easy to understand that the local traders here buy their goods where they cost the least, and that there can be no special inducement for them to go to the United States when it costs more than to buy in Europe.

where they cost the least, and that there can be no special inducement for them to go to the United States when it costs more than to buy in Europe.

Again, mall facilities are a very important adjunct of commercial intercourse. A few days ago I received from San Francisco a letter which had been just two months on the way, Letters from London or Paris usually reach Potosi in thirty-two or thirty-three days. New York newspapers frequently come in after accumulating for a month somewhere on the journey, and an inquiry at the Post Office reveals no satisfactory reason for the delay.

A friend wrote me not long since from New York: "Send me all you can of tin." Ac. My answer was: "The is abundant in Bollvia, but most of the producers are under contract with parties who furnish capital for working the mines to forward the tin, as produced, at a stipulated price. This capital comes from Europe, and tin is one of the leading articles shipped there to cover the value of Enrilsh sterling drafts. It may be said that, after silver, tin is the next most valuable article of export from Bolivia. To obtain a part of this business one must either ret control of the mines or come into comretition with the capitalists who now control the local market." It is not improbable that a considerable portion of the tin shipped from England and Germany to New York is produced in Bolivia. The ready inference is that money and banking facilities are needed.

Diplomatic relations with the United States are carried on in a very unsatisfactory way. The Ministers come to La Paz, but appear to meet with some insurmountable obstacle to a further advance toward Swere, the capital and seat of government. In 1881 Minister Adams came south and visited Oruro, Colguechaca, Huanchaca, Poosi, and Sucre, but I am not aware that any Minister since his time has visited Sucre. Not long since a letter was written to Minister Moonlight, asking if a Consul any Consul except the one at La Paz." The Consul at La Paz is probably needed there to assist the Minist

SANTIAGO PASCOR Porost, Bolivia, July 11.

The Original Goo-Goo.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am informed that in a recent editorial article in Twe Scw you asked the subjoined question: "Who is the original Good Government man?"

THE SUN has many warm friends in this city, and I m sure it was a great shock to them to discover that their favorite paper has not at hand a complete copy of the "Life and Works of Mr. George E. Matthews," editor of the Buffulo Express, who is known in this city as the original Good Government Cinb man. It is claimed in behalf of Mr. Matthews that he was the originator of that idea. Anyway, there is evidence to show that it has been one of his two pet hobbies for several years. The other one is anti-Plattism. Mr. Matthews has been trying to beat Platt for something like twenty years, and his work along this line is still Inoquota. far from being finished BUFFALO, Sept. 16.

The Theosophical Claimant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SNY: Theosophists clearly see now that what I said years since was absolutely true. Neither Judge nor his illegitimate successor, Tingley, can succeed in robbing me birthright in being the Leader of the occult and esoteric theosophy, at this age, in my own person and as the agent of the Adepts and Mahatmas. Biavataky, whose wisdom and foresight we all admitted, selected me as the one next in line of demon mitted, selected me as the one next in line of demon-strable power, and only the false ambitions of these pretenders stand between my work and Humanity. I therefore am glad to see and record the official death of Mr. Hargrove, who so felletionsly attacked me in the defence of his co-worker, Tingley. None of these people is after the spiritual honor of or in hing and demonstrating the triume principle of mortal life, but are guided to obtain funds and mer-cenary returns, while hypocritically protesting other-wise.

wise.

I trust before the 18th of October the Tingley will also abandon her anomalous allegiance to Truth, and the press of America, headed by your powerful paper, give to me that which is mine and of which all these people seek to deprive me.

I am the head of the sopphy in the world as the syllogistic successor to Mme. Blavatsky, her appointer, and the only occult leafer who can come to HEARY D. POULEE Oxer, Mass., Sept. 16.

The Whistling Nuisance.

TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am not considered a nervous person, yet like your correspondent " Sufferer" am much annoyed by whistling. The reason it is such a nuisance seems to me is that our thoughts are carried away, but without a satisfying reason or conclusion. When busy it is particularly exasterating to have the attention kicked in this way here and there like a football. I have also noticed that the habit is structly confined to members of the male sex with heads as empty as whistling neasibils.

Saying One Thing: Doing Another. From the St. Paul Dispatch.

When Bryan was nominated the gold Democrats said his election would be the greatest catastrophe that had visited this country since the war, and they would prevent it if they could. With the true Democratic idea of a mathematical problem, they figured it out that half a vote was just twice as much as a whole vote, and so, instead of averting the calamity which they recognized by voting for Bryan's opponent, they put another candidate in the field This was what they call d acting from principle.

ther people called it acting from pig headedness. In Ohio, Kentucky and Iowa this year the soundmoney Democrats are as sound-ing as ever. They don't believe in free sliver, but they refuse to indorse the only candidates who are actually and absolutely for sound money, and who have a chance to be elected on that issue, but fire their votes in the air where they are just as apt to bring down a free-aliver

The song of the Train. From the Savannah Press.

With a inicanal-ghigani-schiingal! Yah! Yah! Ein-swei-drei-mutter Yah! Yah!

the climb upon der satespie

Unit she frighten all der people

Singar' michnal-ghignal-schtingal' Yah! Yah!" The Book Buyer is not sure that even Mr. Kipling has caught the song of the train any better than an old darky who lived up in Nova Scotia some years ago, and who used to say that the train sang:

"I'll bet yo' fip de debbil git yo' fo' yo' git to Bal-

ROUSS DAY IN WINCHESTER.

The New York Merchant Makes His Annual

Wentt to His Hirthplace. WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 17 .- This was a mem orable day in this historic old city. It was what is known as "Rouss day," which is always celebrated in gala style on the last day of the annual fair of the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Association. The day is so called because Charles Broadway Rouss is always a visitor here then, and the citizens of this, his native place, turn out to welcome him. Double interest was lent to to-day's events by the laying of the corner stone of a monument to the Confederate dead of North Carolina buried in

the cemetery here. There was a parade in the morning. In the afternoon Mr. Rouss had a reception at the Fair Grounds, at which about 10,000 people were present. This was followed by a barbeque. In

display of fireworks.

The monument for which the corner stone was The monument for which the corner ston laid to-day is in Stonewall Cemetery and in the graves of nearly 1,000 North Caroli who lost their lives in the Shenandoah V during the war. It will be a plain grantfo Within a few hundred yards of where the ument will stand is the Federal comment will stand is the Federal comment will be conclusion of the corner laying to-day many ex-Confederates view Federal cometery and laid wreaths upgraves of their former enemies.

COMPLAINED OF FUOD; LUST don Beaf and Dumb Institution Loses Sixteen of Its Employees.

Sixteen young women who worked in " + 15stitution for the Instruction of the De Land Dumb, at 163d street and Eleventh aven . . are out of a job because they did not fike the served them. Katle Pfaff, Mar, Mark- and Mollie Collins, who were employed in a dry, called on E. H. Currier, the supering on Thursday and said the food had behad for several days. The tea was had and anta had been discovered in the broad, we the butter was too salty, they sale,

Mr. Currier stopped his regular cond to make a nersonal examination of complained of. He looked at the ficomplained of. He looked at the flow ined the tea, and tasted the butter. He they were all good. The women de-judgment was bad and were imperious was then about breakfast time. The si-to breakfast and ate heartily. After be Superintendent Corrier notified ten of that their services were no longer rout. The superintendent's action was dis-the kitchen and six more of the help of to go with the ten who were distinct but three of the places left vacant have already

RUNAWAY PAINTS FIFTH ATTIVE Paint Pots in the Wagon Emptied as the Harn

Ran-Cop Comes a Cropper runaway horse painted the asphalt on Fifth avenue all the colors of the ranks a from Ninety-second street to 100th street year terday. The horse belongs to Journal stein of 101st street, near Taird avenue the wagon held about twenty pois of mand paint. Most of the pots were uncovered.

The horse took fright at a newspaper have toward him and when the driver, Jan. Ktried to hold it in one of the reins broke. Paliceman Lawler of the East 104th street tion tried to halt the borse, and, fiveless that the tried to halt the borse, and, fiveless that the tried to his back and covered its end his hands. The blinded horse ran the against the curb and halted with a soide which threw Lawler off, while Kelly thrown out of the wagon. Neither was only hurt, but the paint pots were bear, enviry and there was a participated. empty, and there was a particulated trail runaway.

BEHRING BEA CLAIMS

Charles B. Warren Continues His Argument Before the Commission.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 17,-Charles B. Wirren in continuing the argument in the Bearing Sea case to-day, said that the claims of those persons who were asserted to be citizens of the United States were not national claims, and Great Britain was not before the commission as a claimant. Under the claims convention frest Britain's right to recover was limited to the cases of persons on whose account she might be cases of persons on whose account she might be entitled to claim. Mr. Warren assailer the testimony of Andrew J. Bethel in the claims of the Carolina and the Pathfinder. He desired the record showed fraudulent transcribes between Bethel and Munsie and other witness in dealing with the vessels for which fanares were claimed. He indicated contradiction in the testimony of the two men, and tryet that they were unworthy of credence.

PEACHES WITHOUT DOWN

lemarkable Results of a Maryland Horticel-

turist's Experimenting From the Baltimore American Illiam P. Winter, a retired who lives at 826 North Carey street. heart and soul into the wizard business with n markable results. In a cosy little part? Mr. Winter's home grows a reach tree produced annual crops of luctous tr

number of years. Two years ago Mr. grew weary of the conventional covering peaches in his limited orchard, and he beaches in his limited orenavit, and at least to produce a peach mines that tionable nap or down.

He began a series of experiments are rearrenable national assets of the banana; but, not satisfactor the result of his startling assault on his

the result of his startling assault on he has succeeded in producing a crou, which is now ripe, that looks for all the world he will feel full of apples. The skin of the fruit is sure of succeeding the sure of the fruit is released to the sure of the fruit is released to the sure of the sure o skin on them.

The method employed by Mr W = The method employed b The method employed by Mr W duce these startling results is a brof and he is preparing to convergit Grapevines, as well as beach trees, fore the skill of the ex-carpenter, and curious things that thrive in the North Carey street is a vine of the bears at this time ripe grapes as we and unusually large, half tipe grades.

Christmas.

nd buds, which Mr. Winter expects to

From the Cleveland Plain Deale To people who are fortunately unfamiliar will sickness the thermometers used in the state temperature of patients are always as considerable interest. A profession whose experience has led her to no calities, and brought her in contact w phases of life, tells two little stories w trate the foregoing statement.

In one of the local hospitals she had a

tient who was threatened with a ru-As she approached his bedside one querulously complained of a lack "I didn't get enough to eat." he said

"I didn't get enough to eat," he said almost starved."

"Well, well," she said soothingly as a sea about that. "Here," she added this in your mouth."

She inserted the thermometer belief a teeth and turned away in moust. With the looked back he was working the bulb at tween his jaws at a great rate.
"Hold on," she cried, "you will bree."

thermometer!" He drew in his cheeks and apparential

nighty pull on the little instruc "Say," he grumbled, "there's no test me that. I couldn't suck a blame threatt"

Another patient, a woman, begged of here for a drink.

Walt, "said the nurse, and thrust mometer in her mouth.

The patient laid back on her palled to laid y closed her eyes. A satisfied with a slowly stole over her face. When the laid up the nurse withdrew the tube.

"Why," said the patient with a slowly feation, "what a lot of good a little laid.

From the Houston, Tex., Post

"Well, how should I know they w ried! They registered Mr. - and in assigned one to a room in the third the other on the second floor," said M. proprietor of the Sylvan Hotel of La ! broprietor of the sylvan (1050) of late blaced a man and wife in an avekward one night last week. It was not be the Hutchins that Mr. Scott was included to friends.

"What did they do!"

They reunined up one-half of the their respective rooms, waiting for an out-in.

their respective for the come in.

How did it end?'

"How did it end?'

"Why, the man came creeping diversible between 12 and 1 A. M. to and when a matter,"

"Was he mad?"

"Say, don't mention it. But I'll bet he

"Say, don't mention it. But I'll be: he local's register that way again."